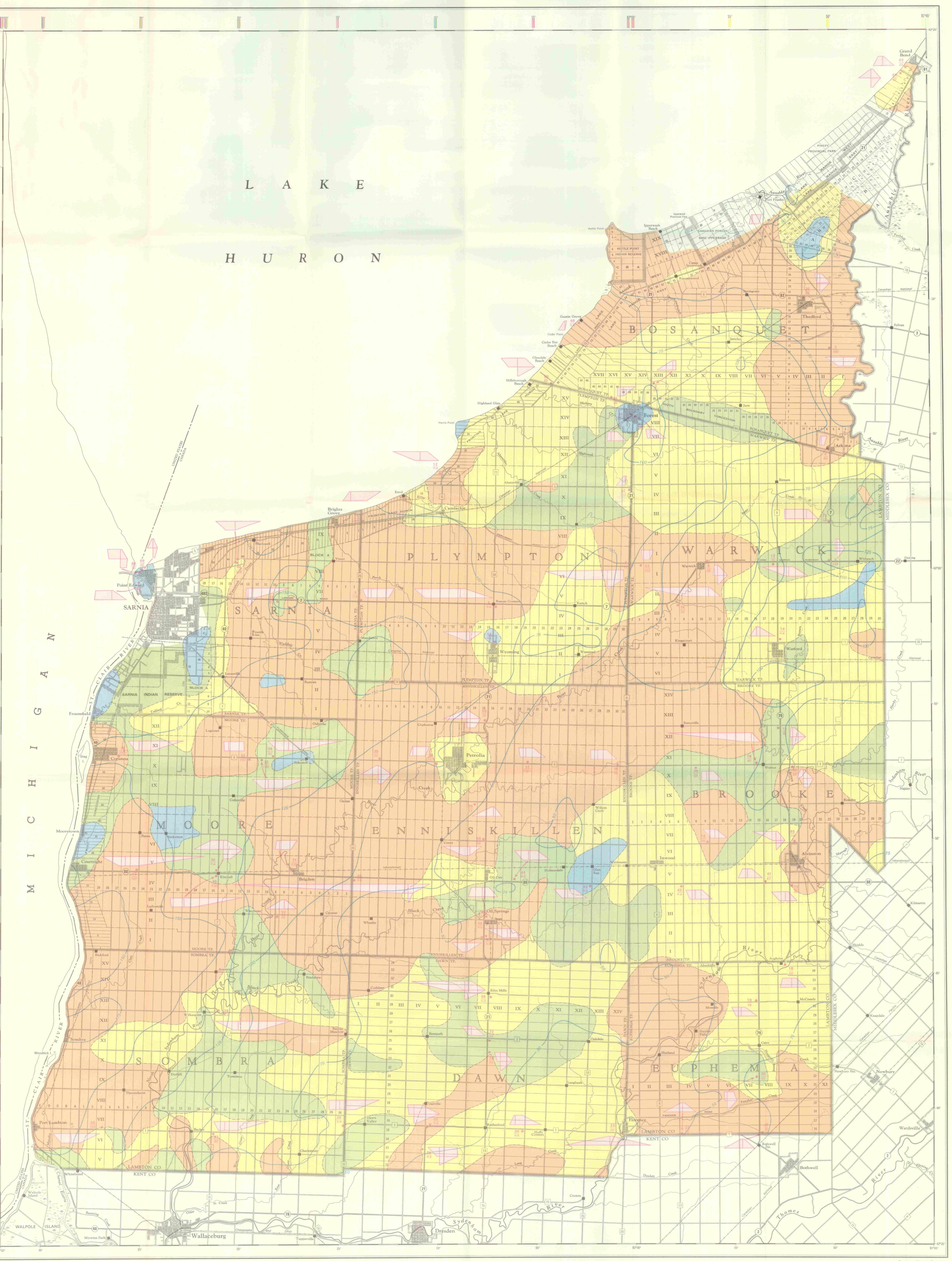


GROUND WATER PROBABILITY MAP
COUNTY OF LAMBERTON

This map was compiled by the Hydrologic Data Branch of the Commission's Division of Water Resources.

ONTARIO WATER RESOURCES COMMISSION
135 St. Clair Avenue West
Toronto 195, Ontario

1969



GROUND WATER PROBABILITY MAP
COUNTY OF LAMBERTON

INTRODUCTION
Ground water is an important source of water supply in the County of Lambton which is in southwestern Ontario. In spite of its importance, the ground-water resources of the county have not been mapped in detail. This map is intended to provide a general picture of the probable quantity and quality of ground water in the county.

USE OF MAP
1) Locate the well and on what formation it is located.
2) Find the probable quantity and quality by use of the legend and by comparison with the wells and other data on the map.
3) Note the depth from ground level to the top of the main or most commonly used water-bearing formation.

Possible Ranges
Yields are indicated in two ranges with comments on adequacy of each range:
less than

2-5 gpm — margin to adequate for domestic or stock purposes.

2-5 gpm — margin to adequate for irrigation purposes.

greater than

50 gpm — margin to meet irrigation and municipal uses.

Yields are placed in a certain range of more than 50 per cent of the wells in that area were within that range. The ranges of probable yields represent quantities of water which are likely to be produced from wells drilled to the most common water-bearing formations and may not necessarily represent long-term yields.

Yield ranges are based on the assumption that the water is obtained from the most commonly used water-bearing formation.

Yield ranges are based on the assumption that the water is obtained from the most commonly used water-bearing formation, and chemical quality of ground water in the county.

A prospective well site can be evaluated by the following steps:

1) Locate the well and on what formation it is located.

2) Find the probable quantity and quality by use of the legend and by comparison with the wells and other data on the map.

3) Note the depth from ground level to the top of the main or most commonly used water-bearing formation.

Yields are indicated in two ranges with comments on adequacy of each range:

less than

2-5 gpm — margin to adequate for domestic or stock purposes.

2-5 gpm — margin to adequate for irrigation purposes.

greater than

50 gpm — margin to meet irrigation and municipal uses.

Yields are placed in a certain range of more than 50 per cent of the wells in that area were within that range. The ranges of probable yields represent quantities of water which are likely to be produced from wells drilled to the most common water-bearing formations and may not necessarily represent long-term yields.

Yield ranges are based on the assumption that the water is obtained from the most commonly used water-bearing formation.

Yield ranges are based on the assumption that the water is obtained from the most commonly used water-bearing formation, and chemical quality of ground water in the county.

A prospective well site can be evaluated by the following steps:

1) Locate the well and on what formation it is located.

2) Find the probable quantity and quality by use of the legend and by comparison with the wells and other data on the map.

3) Note the depth from ground level to the top of the main or most commonly used water-bearing formation.

Yields are indicated in two ranges with comments on adequacy of each range:

less than

2-5 gpm — margin to adequate for domestic or stock purposes.

2-5 gpm — margin to adequate for irrigation purposes.

greater than

50 gpm — margin to meet irrigation and municipal uses.

Yields are placed in a certain range of more than 50 per cent of the wells in that area were within that range. The ranges of probable yields represent quantities of water which are likely to be produced from wells drilled to the most common water-bearing formations and may not necessarily represent long-term yields.

Yield ranges are based on the assumption that the water is obtained from the most commonly used water-bearing formation.

Yield ranges are based on the assumption that the water is obtained from the most commonly used water-bearing formation, and chemical quality of ground water in the county.

A prospective well site can be evaluated by the following steps:

1) Locate the well and on what formation it is located.

2) Find the probable quantity and quality by use of the legend and by comparison with the wells and other data on the map.

3) Note the depth from ground level to the top of the main or most commonly used water-bearing formation.

Yields are indicated in two ranges with comments on adequacy of each range:

less than

2-5 gpm — margin to adequate for domestic or stock purposes.

2-5 gpm — margin to adequate for irrigation purposes.

greater than

50 gpm — margin to meet irrigation and municipal uses.

Yields are placed in a certain range of more than 50 per cent of the wells in that area were within that range. The ranges of probable yields represent quantities of water which are likely to be produced from wells drilled to the most common water-bearing formations and may not necessarily represent long-term yields.

Yield ranges are based on the assumption that the water is obtained from the most commonly used water-bearing formation.

Yield ranges are based on the assumption that the water is obtained from the most commonly used water-bearing formation, and chemical quality of ground water in the county.

A prospective well site can be evaluated by the following steps:

1) Locate the well and on what formation it is located.

2) Find the probable quantity and quality by use of the legend and by comparison with the wells and other data on the map.

3) Note the depth from ground level to the top of the main or most commonly used water-bearing formation.

Yields are indicated in two ranges with comments on adequacy of each range:

less than

2-5 gpm — margin to adequate for domestic or stock purposes.

2-5 gpm — margin to adequate for irrigation purposes.

greater than

50 gpm — margin to meet irrigation and municipal uses.

Yields are placed in a certain range of more than 50 per cent of the wells in that area were within that range. The ranges of probable yields represent quantities of water which are likely to be produced from wells drilled to the most common water-bearing formations and may not necessarily represent long-term yields.

Yield ranges are based on the assumption that the water is obtained from the most commonly used water-bearing formation.

Yield ranges are based on the assumption that the water is obtained from the most commonly used water-bearing formation, and chemical quality of ground water in the county.

A prospective well site can be evaluated by the following steps:

1) Locate the well and on what formation it is located.

2) Find the probable quantity and quality by use of the legend and by comparison with the wells and other data on the map.

3) Note the depth from ground level to the top of the main or most commonly used water-bearing formation.

Yields are indicated in two ranges with comments on adequacy of each range:

less than

2-5 gpm — margin to adequate for domestic or stock purposes.

2-5 gpm — margin to adequate for irrigation purposes.

greater than

50 gpm — margin to meet irrigation and municipal uses.

Yields are placed in a certain range of more than 50 per cent of the wells in that area were within that range. The ranges of probable yields represent quantities of water which are likely to be produced from wells drilled to the most common water-bearing formations and may not necessarily represent long-term yields.

Yield ranges are based on the assumption that the water is obtained from the most commonly used water-bearing formation.

Yield ranges are based on the assumption that the water is obtained from the most commonly used water-bearing formation, and chemical quality of ground water in the county.

A prospective well site can be evaluated by the following steps:

1) Locate the well and on what formation it is located.

2) Find the probable quantity and quality by use of the legend and by comparison with the wells and other data on the map.

3) Note the depth from ground level to the top of the main or most commonly used water-bearing formation.

Yields are indicated in two ranges with comments on adequacy of each range:

less than

2-5 gpm — margin to adequate for domestic or stock purposes.

2-5 gpm — margin to adequate for irrigation purposes.

greater than

50 gpm — margin to meet irrigation and municipal uses.

Yields are placed in a certain range of more than 50 per cent of the wells in that area were within that range. The ranges of probable yields represent quantities of water which are likely to be produced from wells drilled to the most common water-bearing formations and may not necessarily represent long-term yields.

Yield ranges are based on the assumption that the water is obtained from the most commonly used water-bearing formation.

Yield ranges are based on the assumption that the water is obtained from the most commonly used water-bearing formation, and chemical quality of ground water in the county.

A prospective well site can be evaluated by the following steps:

1) Locate the well and on what formation it is located.

2) Find the probable quantity and quality by use of the legend and by comparison with the wells and other data on the map.

3) Note the depth from ground level to the top of the main or most commonly used water-bearing formation.

Yields are indicated in two ranges with comments on adequacy of each range:

less than

2-5 gpm — margin to adequate for domestic or stock purposes.

2-5 gpm — margin to adequate for irrigation purposes.

greater than

50 gpm — margin to meet irrigation and municipal uses.

Yields are placed in a certain range of more than 50 per cent of the wells in that area were within that range. The ranges of probable yields represent quantities of water which are likely to be produced from wells drilled to the most common water-bearing formations and may not necessarily represent long-term yields.

Yield ranges are based on the assumption that the water is obtained from the most commonly used water-bearing formation.

Yield ranges are based on the assumption that the water is obtained from the most commonly used water-bearing formation, and chemical quality of ground water in the county.

A prospective well site can be evaluated by the following steps:

1) Locate the well and on what formation it is located.

2) Find the probable quantity and quality by use of the legend and by comparison with the wells and other data on the map.

3) Note the depth from ground level to the top of the main or most commonly used water-bearing formation.

Yields are indicated in two ranges with comments on adequacy of each range:

less than

2-5 gpm — margin to adequate for domestic or stock purposes.

2-5 gpm — margin to adequate for irrigation purposes.

greater than

50 gpm — margin to meet irrigation and municipal uses.

Yields are placed in a certain range of more than 50 per cent of the wells in that area were within that range. The ranges of probable yields represent quantities of water which are likely to be produced from wells drilled to the most common water-bearing formations and may not necessarily represent long-term yields.

Yield ranges are based on the assumption that the water is obtained from the most commonly used water-bearing formation.

Yield ranges are based on the assumption that the water is obtained from the most commonly used water-bearing formation, and chemical quality of ground water in the county.

A prospective well site can be evaluated by the following steps:

1) Locate the well and on what formation it is located.

2) Find the probable quantity and quality by use of the legend and by comparison with the wells and other data on the map.

3) Note the depth from ground level to the top of the main or most commonly used water-bearing formation.

Yields are indicated in two ranges with comments on adequacy of each range:

less than

2-5 gpm — margin to adequate for domestic or stock purposes.

2-5 gpm — margin to adequate for irrigation purposes.

greater than

50 gpm — margin to meet irrigation and municipal uses.

Yields are placed in a certain range of more than 50 per cent of the wells in that area were within that range. The ranges of probable yields represent quantities of water which are likely to be produced from wells drilled to the most common water-bearing formations and may not necessarily represent long-term yields.

Yield ranges are based on the assumption that the water is obtained from the most commonly used water-bearing formation.

Yield ranges are based on the assumption that the water is obtained from the most commonly used water-bearing formation, and chemical quality

Copyright Provisions and Restrictions on Copying:

This Ontario Ministry of the Environment work is protected by Crown copyright (unless otherwise indicated), which is held by the Queen's Printer for Ontario. It may be reproduced for non-commercial purposes if credit is given and Crown copyright is acknowledged.

It may not be reproduced, in all or in part, for any commercial purpose except under a licence from the Queen's Printer for Ontario.

For information on reproducing Government of Ontario works, please contact ServiceOntario Publications at copyright@ontario.ca